BUSINESS NOTICES.

DUSINESS NOTICES.

The Public Meeting of the Citizens and Owners of Property in the City of New York will be held at the Merchant's Exchange on Turnors, the lat day of Pelmury, at 2 yelock P. M., for the purpose of expressing their approval of the Act of the Seaste of the State of New York, peaced 28th inst. relative to the Construction of a floods in Citizen of this State senerally, and the City of a w-York in particular, and to take into counderation the New York, Jan. 20, 1828.

General Section of the State senerally, and the City of Work, Jan. 20, 1829.

Tages R. Foster, Schoole, Schoole, Minituan & Co. Schoole, E. E. & D. FOWLER, John C. Green, John C. Green, John C. Green, John C. States, C. Herring, W. W. De Forner, Benjamin F. Camp, and several others.

Lar Wet Goods at Auction always create a great sensation in the community where they are sold, which has been the case every day last week at the subscribers, where as varied a stock of W. 4 Goods can be found as in any store in the city, and will be sald, consensing Tura Mograms, at 8 o'clock, at still greater bargains than any ever before offered to the public. All bargains than any ever before offered to the public all poods sold are warranted perfect, (seing wet only,) and as perhaps this is the last orportucity to buy goods at about half price, the public would do well by calling soon.

A. G. Colley. No43 3d-av., bet, 9th and 10th-sts.

WET LINENS! WET LINENS!!-But war-WET LIBERS.

WET LIBERS.

The property of the

FIRE CLOTHING .- Now is the time for bargains. The surplus is soid off, irrespective of cost, at any lose. Itrede in each season's new C ods only. Customers can have fine fashionable Overcouts, Dress or Frock Costs, Vests and Pantaloons, at their own prices. Grosse F. Fox, No. 353, S. W. corner of Breadway and Anthony-st.

"To-morrow creps on in petty pace, from day to day."

The immortal poet could not have more forcibly expressed the tedioneness of delay. Those who have been amonged by disappointment should give their orders for shirts to GREEN, No. 1 Actor House, whose celebrity for punctuality and perfect fit, is as wide as the Union.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK CITY DIRECTORY, }

Caution.—The undersigned is surprised to learn that parties have been and are now collecting money for advertisements and extra lines promised to be inserted in the Directory for 1853-54. The public is respectfully notified that such persons have no connection with this office, and that such means for obtaining money have never been resorted to by this office. The number of complaints made concerning sums thus obtained renders it necessary that advertisers abould be on their guard. CHARLES R. ROUE. Housekeepers and all others in want of

Bedding, Bedsteads, i.e., would do well to call at M. Wit-Lard's old-established warerooms, No. 150 Clushaso-st., cor-ner of Mulberry-st., where may be found the largest assort-ment of axticles in his line ever offered to the public. Beads, of every description, for sale by

M. P. BROWN, No. 156 Pearl-st., No. 156 Pearl-st., WINTER UNDERGARMENTS, HOSIERY, GLOVES,

kc—There in want of these goods at once warm, durable, and unshrinkable, should oull and examine the extensive essortment of THREE-THREADED WINYER GOODS.

Manufactured by the undersigned, and offered at the old stand, No. 104 Bowery.

A. RANKIS & Co., Hosiers.

Lyon's KATHAIRON gives the Hair a rich,

oft, glossy and ending appearance; cleaness the Head from Dandruff and its natural impurities; prevents the Hair from turning grey, and reproduces flew Hair upon Bald Heads. Price only 25 cents.

Sold by C. H. Ring, cor. John-2.; Chilson, No. 303, and Rice and Smith, No. 725 Broadway; Win. M. Giles, No. 149 Ch.-av.; W. B. Freeman, No. 50 5d-av., New York; Mrs. Hays, No. 146 Atlantic-st., and Radelliff & Broad, No. 151 Broadway.

D. S. Barnes.

Use Howe's Hygeian Hoarhound Liv-The Howe's Hygelan Hoarhound Livers and Asparagus Cough Cardy. A planami and effective remedy for Coughs, Colds and Hoarseness. Warranted to give relief in five minutes. Price 3, 10 and 30 cents per package. Wholesale agencies for New-York, Hall, Reckle & Co., No. 220 Greenwichst: W. T. Prick, No. 93 John et.; E. M. Guion, No. 127 Howery; C. H. Ring, corner of Broadway and Johnset, Esnezzer Cook & Co., No. 279 Washington et.; Mrs. Hays, No. 175 Fulton-et., Broadlyn; and by Druggists generally throughout the United States.

Corns, Bunions and Diseased Nails suc-

HAIR DYE AND WIGS .- BATCHELOR'S Manufactory for these articles is celebrated in all parts of the world; persons wishing a light, elegant and durable Wig or Toupee can surely be suited. His Hair Dye is applied, of sure guarantee) or sold, wholesale and retail, at No. 4 Wail-at Copy the address—beware of imitations.

OUT OF TOWN ADVERTISING .- The continually incressing unu-ber of first-class wholesals houses who are giving their orders for out of town Advertising, at the Commercial Advertising House of W. H. McDonald, No. 102 Nassan-st., corner of Aun, is a sufficient evidence that such orders are promptly and satisfactorily attended to. The more especially is this evidenced by the renewal of the orders of the oldest patrons of the house, for successive seasons, and the numbers of their friends, whom they recommed to de likewise.

FOWLERS & WELLS, Phrenologists and Publishers, Clinton Hall, No. 131 Nassauest., New-York, and No. 142 Washington st., Boston.

Proof—what is proof! to hear, to touch, to are:
Your eyes alone your witnesses should be.
PCRISTADORO invites the test of optical demonstration. He saks all who desire to obsage the color of their hair to a rich black or brown, to call and witness an experiment with bis Excatators Hara Dye upon the living fibres from their own heads, at No. 6 Astor House. The Dye is applied in private rooms, and sold there and by the principal Druggists in the City.

SELLING OFF TO GO OUT OF THE BUSINESS.— CHILD BOURST & Co., having bought out the extensive Dry Goods Establishment of Mabbett & Son, corner of Greenwich and Barchay-sts, and being desirents to go out of the business, will sell the entire stock, consisting of every variety of desirable Dry Goods, at much below their original cost. Housekeepers and hotel-keepers should embrace this opportunity to buy cheap.

NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, FEB. 1, 1853.

For Europe.

The next number of The Tribune for Europeon Orculation will be issued THIS MORN ING, at 9 o'clock. It will contain all the Latest News up to the time of going to press. Single copies, in wrappers, ready for mailing, can be had at the desk.

Price Six Cents. The Europa sails from this port To Morrow at 12 o'clock.

ET SEE THIRD PAGE &

Congress.-In Senate yesterday Messrs. Hunter, Bright and Pearce were appointed on the Joint Committee to examine and count the Electoral votes, & c. After which the death of Mr. Buell was formally announced, and Mr. Seward, after a touching speech, offered the naual resolutions, which were supported by Senators Fish and Hamlin, and passed. The

Senate then adjourned.

In the Honse, Mr. Buell's death was formally In the Honse, Mr. Duch s amounced by Mr. Jenkins, who pronounced a amounced by Mr. Jenkins, who pronounced a brief eulogy upon the deceased. Mr. Ives followed with some remarks, after which the usual resolutions passed, and the House adjourned.

LEGISLATURE.-In the Senate, the Railroad Consolidation bill was further debated, and an amendment was made extending certain proons of the bill to all reads competing with any of the State Canals.

In Assembly, the resolutions in favor of the Freedom of the Public Lands were laid on the table, and so for the present, after some discussion, were those relating to so-called reciproci-ty with Canada. An unsuccessful account ty with Canada. An unsuccessful attempt was made to refer the Temperance petitions to a select committee of five

James Whitman, Esq., Colonial Agent of the New-York Industrial Exhibition, has reached New-Brunswick, and will communicate with the Government. While at Halifax he received a letter from the Provincial Secretary, assuring him that the matter would be brought before the Legislature at its approaching session by the Lieut.-Governor.

Gen. Pierce has written to the Baltimore authorities, also declining a public reception in that city.

LOCAL AFFAIRS.-The Lecture of Mr. THACKERAY last night, in behalf of a charitable purpose was very well attended. We give

a sketch thereof in another column. -Prof. Silliman gave a lecture last night

fluence of Science and Art on the Condition of

Men." -Rev. H. N. Hupson lectured tast light in South Brooklyn, upon the "Right Sources of Moral and Political Knowledge."

- We give in another column a sketch of the second of course of his Lectures on Chemistry by Prof. Youmans.

- Miss Bacos commenced yesterday morning a repetition of her popular and instructive "Historical Lessons."

- An effort is being made by the residents of the Nineteenth and Twentieth Wards, to prevent the use of locomotives by the Hudson River Railroad below Sixtieth-st. Their application is to come before the Common Council.

-The one hundred and sixteenth auniversary of the Birthday of Thomas Paine was duly celebrated last night by his admirers, in a supper and ball at the City Assembly Rooms.

-Judge ROOSEVELT declines to confirm the Assessment in the proposed extension of Canal-st., on the ground of informality in advertising. The extension will probably be decreed as soon as this defect is remedied.

-The Supreme Court at Washington has decided that there must be a new hearing in the extradition case of Thomas Kaine, and Judge Nelson has ordered such re-hearing to take place on the first Monday of April, in this

THE KAINE EXTRADITION CASE.

The U. S. Supreme Court has decidedas we always hoped it would and believed it must-that persons claimed by foreign Governments as fugitives from justice are not to be hustled out of the country on ex parte testimony and a Commissioner's certificate, as was attempted in Kaine's case. The act of Extradition is a very grave one, and requires the very highest Judicial or Executive sanctions. We omit Judge Nelson's reasoning and array of authorities, and give his statement and decision of the case-as follows -

IN SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES - Espara Thomas Kaine, claimed as as a fugitive from justice, un-der the Tresty between the United States and Great Britain of 9th August, 1842.

ME. JUSTICE NELSON'S OPINION IN THIS CASE

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(This important decision, which settles a principle in law, in which every adopted citizen is deeply interested, will be read with much interest. The argument of course is fully endorsed by the opinion of the principal Judges, and it will have the effect to bring up the Kaine case again in a proper and legal shape before Judge Nelson, it is presumed, who, doubtless, will yield to the appliestion of Messra. Busteed and Brady, to grant the writ of Abbes corpus. The Chief Justice, and Justices Nelson and Daniels, fully agree in this opinion. It is understood that Judge Curtis agreed with them substantially on the merits, but differed on the question of jurisdiction of this Court. The other Judges differ on a quastion of jurisdiction, but think proceedings regular.]

Judge Nelson said—The application for the arrest and delivery of Thomas Kaine, was originally made on the requisition of the British Consul, resident at the port of New-York, before Joseph Bridgham, Esq., a United States Commissioner, for the Southern District of New-York. A warrant was issued and the arrest made, and on the return before this officer an examination took place, upon a charge that the fuglitive has committed an asseult, with intent to murder, upon one James Balle, in Ireland, on the 5th April, 1851. The Commissioner, upon hearing the allegation and proofs, adjudged the prisoner guilty, and ordered that he be committed, in pursuance of the Treaty, to alide the order of the President of the United States. A petition was then presented to the Circuit Court for the Southern District of New-York, holden by the District Judge, for a writ of habeas corpus be dismissed, and the prisoner to bring up the proceedings that had taken proceedings, on the 9th July, 1852, adjudged that the commitment and detseation were for sufficient cause, and ordered that the writ of Aabcas corpus be

On the 22d July a pctition was presented to me at my Chambers in Cooperstowa, on behalf of the prisoner, for a writ of habeas corpus, which I declined allowing until the whole of the proceedings that had already taken place in the matter were laid before me. Copies of them were subsequently furnished, and upon an examination of them, being satisfied that the Commissioner had no jurisdiction over the case, I allowed the writ on the 3d August, returnable before me at my Chambers on the 11th of the same month, and which return was made accordingly.

As the case was one on which I entertained a dift opinion from that of the tribunals before whom proceedings had taken place, not only as to the liction of the Commissioner, but also in respect jurisdiction of the Commissioner, but also in respect to their interpretation of the Treaty, and act of Congress passed to carry it into effect; and, as the questions involved were of considerable interest of themselves, and concerned deeply the two nations who were parties in the Treaty, on the return to the writ tenered an order directing that the case he heard before all the Judges, at the commencement of the next term of this Court.

The case has new heart.

The case has now been heard in full bench, and I am sclined to concur with my brethren, that we cannot ntertain jurisdiction of it, upon my allowance of the crit and adjournment of the proceedings to be heard a this Court.

We detach the two following paragraphs from their connection, referring to leading points made in the decision of the case.

The idea of a requisition of a foreign nation, upon the Judiciary of another, much more upon the handle magistrate of another, demanding as of right, the fulfilment

Judiciary of another, much more upon the heads anglistrate of another, demanding as of right, the fulfilment
of treaty obligations is certainly nevel, and one that I
would not willingly stribute to the distinguished men
who negetiated this one, ner to the Gorerascens that rattice it. So extraordinary an interpretation ought not to
be given to the instrument, unless upon the plainest and
most impersaive terms. It does great injustice to both
nations. The proceedings consequent upon it, compromiss the character and dig sity of the one making the demand, and is disrespectful of the other; and may be
dengerous to the ilberty of the cities.

It may, I think, be assumed, at this day, as an un
doubted principle of this Government, that its judicial
tribunals possess no power to arrest, and surrender, to
a foreign country, fugitives from justice, except as authorized by treaty stipulations, and acts of Congress
possed in pursuance thereof. Whether Congress could
center the power independent of a Treaty, is question
not necessarily involved, in this case, and need not be
examined. If it was as a present advised, I am free to
say that I have found no such powers in any article or
clause of the Constitution, delegated to that body, by the
people of the States. It belongs to the Treaty-making
power, and to that alone, and its energies is dependent upon
the Drecitive Department, with the concurrence of tendesires of the Constitution, and such I think, has been the practical conservation given to the Constitution, since the funadesire of the Gorerament.

Ludge Nelson them concludes as follows:

Judge Nelson then concludes as follows:

Upon the whole, I am satisfied that the prisoner is in onlinement under the Treaty and act of Congress with-

confinement under the Treaty and act of Congress without any lawful-authority.

I am of opinion, therefore, that the writ of haleas corpus should issue in the case, to bring up the prisoner.

I. On the ground that the Judiciary possesses no judician to entertain the proceedings under the Treaty for the apprehension and committed of the alleged fugitive, without a previous requisition made under the authority of Great British upon the President of the Judiciary of Great British upon the President of the Judicial States, and his authority obtained for the purpose.

2. That the United States Commissioner in this case is not an efficer, within the Treaty or act of Congress, upon when the power is conferred to hear and determine the question of criminality, upon which the surrender is to be made.

3. That there was no competent evidence before the Commissioner, if he possessed that power, to issue the warrant. And

warrant, And,

warrant. And,

4. Upon these grounds the Circuit Court ought to
have discharged the prisoner hatead of remanding him
into custody, and its decision in the case is a proper
subject of review by this Court, by virtue of the writ of

MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION. - As the question of Removal or No Removal of the Mercantile Library is regarded as still open. we trust every member will express his preference on one side or the other. The remonstrance against a removal to Astor-Place is now ready for signature as the desk of the Library. Let those who are averse to a before the Mechanics' Institute upon the "In- change take notice and act accordingly.

THE PATRIOT JULIA.

Mrs. Julia Gardiner Tyler, who has the felicity of being consort of His Excellency John Tyler, ex-President of these United States. has been induced to sign her name to a letter of reply to the Address of the Duchess of Sutherland and other English ladies to the Women of America on the subject of Slavery. We are heartily sorry for her. Literature was never Julia's best point, for hitherto she has achieved less distinction with her head than her heels; but we are quite sure she never concocted this silly, heartless, pettifogging production. It reads a good deal more like her husband, though we should suppose even his reservoir of ignorance could hardly have supplied all the misstatements crowded into its three close columns-like the following:

"You have subscribed an Address, not prepared by courselves, as the emanation of your own susceptible searts, but the admitted production of the merspaper press

"The African, under her [England's] policy, and by her laws, becomes property "in her American Colonies. [This untruth is repeated in substance half a dozen times-the fact being that slaves were imported into Virginia, sold and worked there. before England had any policy or laws on the subject. And even now it would be hard to find any law whereby Slaves were ever held in British Colonies except those made by the slaveholding Colonies themselves.]

"The separation of husband and wife, parents and thildren, under our system of negro slavery, is a thing of rare occurrence among us, and then attended by pe-uliar circumstances."

Now the writer of this letter knew perfectly well that there has not been a time for years when families were not offered for sale together er separately, as they would bring most, in that very Richmond Enquirer through which his performance is given to the public, and that hundreds if not thousands of cases of such separation occur every year in Virginia

We have intimated that the spirit of this letter is deeply discreditable to the writer, and reflects injuriously on the lady whose name is appended to it. For instance:

The crocodile, good sisters of England, is said to cry et pitconely; but woe to the unhappy traveler who is used by its team !"

most pitcously; but wee to the unhappy traveler who is beguised by its teams?

"The newspaper prose of England affects a mawkish sensibility on a subject with which it has nothing properly to do, and all for ends which every reflecting person cannot full to understand."

"The African, under her policy, and by her laws, became property. That property has descended from father to son, and constitutes a large part of Southern wealth. We desire no intrusion of advice as to our individual property rights, at home or abroad. We meddle not with your laws of primogeniture and entail, although they are obnoxious to all our notions of justice, and are in violation of the laws of mature."

"We are content to leave England in the cajoyment of her peculiar institutions; and we insist upon the right to regulate ours without her aid. I pray you to bear in mind that the golden rule of life is for each to attend to his own husiness and let his neighbor's slone."

And this same rude, heartless, consciously

And this same rude, heartless, consciously guilty ' Mind your own business!' is refterated at every turn, with the concurrent assurance that we never meddle with other folks' concerns; and all the time the writer is telling the British ladies how their own poor in London need all their sympathy-how they have exiled the Scotch Highlanders, starved the poor Irish, &c. &c. And all this is said in a spirit of taunt and recrimination, and with no intention of procuring amendment of the wrongs thus reproved. Now we do not care a pin whether Julia had seen fit not to twit the British Aristocracy of their own shortcomings or otherwise; but to affect prudery and forbearance on the subject, and yet do the very thing for which she berates the Stafford House gathering, is ridiculous.

Julia assures the ladies of England that our Southern matrons are models of "Christian deportment and perfect smiability of manners." To have given an air of plausibility to this assertion, she ought to have further apprised them that she is Southern only by marrisge, having been born and fully developed at the North. For whatever of ill-breeding her letter evinces, the South, therefore, should not

Profundity was never esteemed an attribute of Mrs. Gardiner Tyler, but she has been at school and can read, so that she cannot be so downright a natural as to suppose the Stafford House ladies intended by their meek and timorous Address to explode the American Union. She ought not, then, to have permitted such sad trash to go out over her signature as all the rigmarole about Ladies Palmerston, John Russell, the Countesses of Derby and Carlisle. &c., having probably consulted their husbands before signing the Address, and that there is room for suspicion that this is one step in a conspiracy for "wrecking the bark of this Union."!!! No. Julia! you are not silly enough to be earnest in this.

You gravely inform Stafford House that

"The women of the Southern States are, for the most part, well educated; indeed, they yield not in this re-spect to any females on earth, and they have peculiar eppertunities of acquiring knowledge in regard to the public concerns of the world.

Well, then: How could you embody in your Reply all that meonshine about "Poor Jack and the Press-gang," in which you are evidently laboring under the hallusination that British vessels are now manned by means of Impressment! Surely, when you talk of British ignorance of American institutions, you ought to have been better posted than this signifies.

And besides, Julia, you ought to know the difference between the evils which men suffer in spite of the laws and those which are inflicted on them by virtue of the laws. There are much Pauperism, Vice, Degradation and Misery in Great Britain : but the laws of that realm deprive no human being of his right to sue or to testify in a Court of justice, and compel no woman to surrender herself or her child to revolting lechery or vindictive wrath. Should the Duchess of Sutherland inflict a blow on the poorest, humblest child on her vast estates. she could be arraigned for the outrage before Judge and Jury, where the testimeny of the poorest would be entitled to equal weight with that of the loftiest Peer in the land. Let any Duke treat the daughter of one of his peasantry as a slaveholder may treat his slave with perfect impunity from legal redress, and he would soon find himself in serious trouble. Great as may be the wrongs, unmerited the degradation, of the British poor, they know and are thankful that they are not slaves. They have a Future before themthey have Law for their protection, not merely for their oppression-and so long as they obey the laws, their persons at least are inviolate.

tune as you. Mrs. Julia! speak of "our negroes." The world sees the difference, Madam, and lays it to heart!

THE FLORIDA INDIANS.

On the 20th of Jan, the President sent to the Senate a Message in relation to the Florida Indians of which the following is an extract : I have the honor herewith to transmit a report from maining in Florida to migrate to the country assigned to their tribe, West of the Mississippi, have been entirely

The President goes on further to say that the military force now in the State is inadequate to capture or expel them, or even to protect the white settlements from their incursions.

He, however, declines to make any recommendation, and submits the whole matter to Congress " for such action as they may deem best." Accompanying this message is a communication from the Secretary of the Interior, from which a extract the following succinct statement of the relation which these Indians now hold toward the authorities of the United

As early as the 9th of May, 1832, a treaty was entered As early as the 9th of May, 1832, a treaty was entered into with the Sominoles, known as the Trenty of Payne's Landing, by which they reliquished all their claims to lands in Florida, and bound themselves to remove therefrom within three years. When that time had expired, they refused to comply with the terms of the treaty, and resort was had to military force to expel them from the country. A fierce struggle ensued, which Issted for more than six years; and, after a vast expenditure of blood and treasure, the Government found itself bailled in all its attempts to drive them from their haunts in the swamps and forests with which the country abounds, and which were inaccessible to the regular troops.

Finding the efforts of the army fruitless, an arrangement was subsequently made in 1845. by Mr. Polk, which established a neutral territory of twenty miles in width, (in which all white settlements were forbidden,) along the entire border of a district within which the Indians were allowed to remain. Things stood in this way till last summer, when a deputation of Indians, headed by the Chief of the tribe, Captain Billy Bowlegs, visited Washington, and there concluded a treaty with Mr. Lea, the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, by which they agreed to go home and get their people to emigrate at the "earliest possible day."

But the Indians held a council in December and repudiated that treaty, and threatened to depose Billy and elevate his sister to the chief command. Whether this tawny chieftain, like some ether rulers of more distinguished pretensions and wider renown, has connived at this violation of the treaty, and encourages perfidy toward the other high contracting party. or whether he is acting in good faith, we are left to infer from our knowledge of barbarian duplicity, when tutored by a semicivilized race living in constant hostility toward, and losing no opportunity of inflicting summary vengeance upon, their savage foes.

The plan now recommended by Gen. Blake, (who was sent down with Billy to superintend the execution of the treaty,) to accomplish the final expulsion of the remnant of this little band of Seminoles, is to send out surveying parties under a military escort, and so corner and capture, or shoot them in detail. This plan is sanctioned by the Commissioner, Mr. Lea. Meantime, Mr. Senator Mallory, in a letter dated the 9th of January, calls upon the Secretary of the Interior for

prompt measures to compel the removal of this band of cut-throsts, who have outraged every feeling of ha-manity, and whose treachery demands the sternest cor-

And the Governor of Florida announces, under date of the 12th ulto., to Secretary Stuart, that he has, in consequence of the unprotected state of the frontier, ordered a regiment of mounted volunteers into service for its protec-

Thus stands the case of the Seminoles today. We are apparently entering on chapter 2d of the history of the attempt of the United States Government to expel the Florida In dians. The war, which has slumbered since 1838, it would appear, is now about to be renewed. If it fairly opens, gentlemen need not distress themselves about the surplus in the National Treasury. Florida will take it at a

RAILROAD OVER BROADWAY.

Mr. P. O'Neil, of Brooklyn, has submitted to us his original plans and drawings for a Railroad over the pavement of Broadway, which embodies these characteristics :

1. The rails rest on a roadway of iron and glass (like our modern vault-lights), through which the present street will be sufficiently

2. This roadway is firmly supported and upheld by hollow pillars of cast iron, each resting on a small pyramid of granite blocks on either sidewalk below

3. It is to be eighteen feet above the pavement, but may be slightly lower or higher than this in places to accommodate irregularities in the surface below-the difference being made in the hight of the granite pyramid or pillar;

4. The cars are to be propelled by horses, traversing a planked footing, and shod with India rubber, so as to make little or no noise ;

5. The hollow iron columns or supports are fitted to serve as awning-posts and telegraphpoles above, and through them all, the water that may fall on the rail-track is to be conveyed to the sewers under ground :

6. The steps by which the railroad is reached spring from the sidewalk, half way between the several corners, so as not to interfere with the 7. The sidewalks are to be (or may be) cov-

ered with a glass and iron footway, so that each second story may be a stere, nearly as valuable as that below. S. There is to be a fine promenade of ten feet in width on each side of the rail-track

over the present street. 9. Broadway is not to be at all obstructed for a day by the building of this road, and the

street will be as attractive as now. 10. The entire cost of this structure, from the South Ferry to Union Square, is computed at \$2,000,000.

-We do not pass judgment on this or any kindred project, but submit them all to public consideration.

The steamship City of Glasgow, Capt. Wylie, arrived yesterday at Philadelphia, having sailed on the 9th December from Liverpool, after repairing the damage done to her in the Mersey on the 5th uit. by the steamer Earl of Lousdale. In consequence of this detention, her day of sailing from Philadelphia is They are at any rate regarded as human beings, postponed to Saturday the 5th February, instead of the 3d, as bajore advertised. and never spoken of by their superiors in forGREAT BRITAIN AND AMERICA.

The change of tone with regard to this country on the part of the great organs of the Msaufacturing and Commercial interests of Eugland, is most instructive. They who demanded, in 1814, that the war should not be terminated until our chastisement had been signal and merciless; who clamored that the American Flag should be swept from the seas, and that we should be prohibited from farther acquisitions of Indian territory within our own geographical limits; who have studiously disparaged and traduced us as a lawless and ruffianly mob, that ought to be under bonds to keep the peace of the world; who, even so late as 1851, neglected no opportunity, at their own World's Fair, to indicate their jealousy and dislike of us-have suddenly become our most obsequious friends, our most falsome flatterers. They freight every Atlantic steamship with their praises of our Anglo-Saxon enterprise, intelligence and good sense; they even begin, obliquely and cautiously, to laud our Democracy! Our Embassadors to London are hardly allowed to eat a quiet dinner in their own houses, so eagerly does John Bull covet occasions for setting forth his intense affection and unbounded admiration for Brother Jonathan-so well-behaved, so promising, such a credit to his parentage, and withal so excellent a customer at the old gentleman's shop.

The Indian who burst into his white neighbor's house, pouring out an incoherent medley of scripture names, when asked the meaning of this singular performance, replied, "It means eider." Bull is equally candid or equally mal-adroit. He evidently looks on this country as reconquered by his gold in the late Presidential Election, and to be repossessed as soon as the necessary formalities can be transacted: though our next Congress is hardly half elected, and not ten members thus far with any pledge or understanding looking to a reduction of our Tariff, Ball considers the whole matter settled as he would have it, and our markets virtually thrown open to the fullimited and untaxed reception of the fabrics of Manchester and the wares of Birmingham. We think he will find himself mistaken-

that no American Congress will be found to do what he considers already virtually accomplished. We doubt whether the next Congress will touch the Tariff at all; but if it does, it will hardly venture to deal with it so sweepingly as he fondly imagines. For, in the first place, our vastly extended territory has involved us in largely increased Expenditures, demanding a corresponding Revenue; next, we owe a very considerable Debt, which we ought to be rapidly paying off in these times of Peace and Prosperity; and, thirdly, there are some great works of Internal Improvement, of a strictly National character, which ought to be speedily commenced and vigorously prosecuted. All these considerations stand in the way of Mr. Bull's realizing his sanguine and blissful

The Manufactures of this country are now generally presperous-thanks to California for the bountiful market she supplies, and the stimulus afforded by her gold to consumption throughout the older States. The general enhancement of prices operates under our Ad Valorem system as an advancement of the Tariff also: so that on Iron the duties are now practically double what they were one year ago. They are high enough for every purpose, and the prospect, as well as the realization of good prices, is to-day inciting a rapid and general extension of our Iron industry. On every side mines are being opened, furnaces and forges erected, and it is now highly probable that this year's product, not merely of Iron, but of Copper, Zine, Lead, and other metals, will largely exceed that of former years since 1846. Nearly all our Manufactures are now feeling the stimulus, if not of higher prices, at least of ampler markets, and are doing well. Circumstances have thus reversed the primary and natural working of the Tariff of '46, and nearly every home interest is to-day doing well under it. There are points in which it might be modified to very great advantage : but, as any change made under present auspices would very probably be for the worse, we are content that it should be

And will its friends be likely to disturb it We think not. They framed it deliberately, and after careful consultation; they boast of its success, and have given no general intimation of a desire to upset it. They have, time and again proclaimed it a purely Revenue Tariff, and expressed their perfect satisfaction with its principles and details. We do not believe they are prepared to take off the Imposts and resort instead to Direct Taxation-we do not believe they are ready to go to sea on an ocean of experiment when they are so comfortable and prosperous at home. But we shall see.

As Act to PREVENT GRANTS OR DEVISES TO ECCLESIASTICAL OFFICERS FROM VESTING IN THEIR SUCCESSORS .- Mr. Babcock has introduced into the Senate a bill which reads as

Sec. 1. No grant or devise of real or personal estate to, nor any trust of such estate for, the benefit of any person and his successors in any ecclematics; office, or to or for any person, by the designation of any such of-fice, shall vest any estate or interest in any successor of

such person.

Fig. 2. This act shall take effect immediately.

It does seem to us that this is not right. A man dies who chooses to will his property, er a part of it to the Roman Catholic or Protestant Episcopal Bishop of New-York, or to any other ecclesiastical functionary and his successors in that station. Can it be right for the State to forbid and prevent his so doing ? We cannot see how, if it is right to let him will it to the Bishop of to-day, he should be forbidden to will the reversion of it to the successors in office of that Bishop. Can any one give a satisfactory reason!

-It were idle to affect not to see that this bill is calculated, we fear intended, to have a special application. Though in terms general, it is well understood that its bearing will be felt by Roman Catholics more emphatically than by others. We protest against this sort of legislation. If you mean to interdict the devising of property to Catholic Bishops, be manly about it, and say so in your bill; but don't allow the testator a seeming liberty and

yet defeat his intent by enacting that the preerty so willed shall take a direction contrary and subversive of his purpose.

THE SNOW .- A jaunt to Chicago has just given us the opportunity of seeing the com-Northern Obio and Indiana, Southern Michigan and small portion of Illinois. Everywhere the winter be so far been a very open one. At Chicago there is so so far been a very open snow at all, and has been none. In Indiana (Pa Michigan and this State, the ground is just covered, be we have not seen five miles of continuous good slot-ing in the whole distance. On Tuesday of last week some half dozen inches of snow fell, and there was promise of steady winter weather, but it soon became mild again, and a few days more of such weather m we are now having, must leave the ground quite been The farmers are generally anxious about the crop of winter wheat which seems likely to suffer from this en posure to the frost.

The first number of W. L. McKenzie newspaper has just been issued at Toronto, C. W. W. W. L. Mackenzie, the Canadian Patriot. This makes the 14th paper published in Toronto.

The telegraphic dispatch published you terday in The Tribune alleging the severe illness of J. E. Harney, we learn from that gentleman, was a

KENTUCKY .- Presley Ewing and B. E. Gray

(Whigs) have announced thomselves as candidates reflection to Congress.

The Gardiner Claim. Special Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Jan. 31, 1839. Mr. Slacum, of Georgetown, U. S. Commis. sioner appointed to inquire into the Cardinar Kine, proceeded from the City of Mexico to San Luis Potes and went within 50 miles of the alleged site of Garaner's Mine, but could go no further on account of be roads. He made diligent inquiries but could hear of silver mine in all that vicinity. He examined all the documents relative to mines in Mexico, but found as mine documented, as existing or worked, such as Ger

diner professed to own. The foregoing facts were testified to before the Commission which sat to investigate the Gardiner Oses. After this another Commission, consisting of Hears May of Baltimore and Lieut (Alvarsdo) Hunter, were sent by the Government, and proceeded to the allege site of the mine, but could find none nor any records or traditions of one in that quarter. Gardiner refused to proceed on to the ground with them, on the score one of the Commission was unfriendly to him. Gardiner was accompanied by a Capt. Slocum, and

it is stated that he found traces of the abandoned miss and extensive and expensive works in view as alleged by Gardiner in his original claim. But it is also add that both Gardiner and Slocum dodged the Commissioners at all points, keeping out of their way entirely, although on the alleged site of the mine at or near the same time. The similarity of the two names of Slacum and Slacum, has given rise to a report that Mr. Siscum, the U. S. Commissioner, has contradicted his statements

made before the House Committee, when in fact he has done no such thing. Mr. Slacum is a disinterested wisness, while Capt. Slocum is said to be an intimate friend of Dr. Gardiner. EXAMINAR Pacific Railroad-Medary's Cableet Pros

pects. WASHINGTON CITY, Jan. 30, 1853, The Pacific Railroad bill, reported to the Senate on Friday last by Gen. Rusk, is an important affair; in as much as it is the first formal step tak Congress to carry out the wishes of the country in the matter of the speedy construction of a railroad across the Continent. This bill comes from the Senate's Select Committee on the subject. So, it ombodies a termal decision on the part of that Committee upon the feasibility and propriety of the large number of plans which have been before Congress and the country; the Committee having taken pains to inform th selves upon all the schemes which have so far found their way into the newspapers. This bill provides that the Government shall issue twenty millions of twenty years' national securities, which, with alternate sections of six miles square, of the public domain, shall be given to the private Company who will construct the work on the most favorable terms. The proposits are to be advertised for, and on being opened, the best bidders (for the Government) are to receive the work. The bill also provides for immediate surveys of all probable routes at the expense of the National Treesury; and further, that after the surveys and estimeter shall have been made, the selection of the route shall be devolved on the President of the United States, who shall take into consideration the comparative length of the routes, the comparative feasibility of construction the work on each, and the general national advantage

each may offer. This proposition can handly become a law without amendment, by which its wide margin in awarding the contract will be much narrowed. There is far to of the old "General Welfare" doctrine ou braced in the powers of making the award to render it possible that unless they shall be greatly restricted se who will pay best for the services of outsiders in securing it for them, will surely get the contract, will out reference to the real questions which should right

fully govern the decisions.
It is feared by friends of Northern routes that Ges Rusk's Texan proclivities have induced him to draw a the bill with an eye wide awake to the importance of gratifying the embition of his own State to have the Road run through her territory. However, I find that the Southern routes are decidedly most in favor bere, for reasons which are entitled to much weight: Piet, they are much shorter than any north of Memphis and next, they offer advantages of climate which lesiderats for a work of such great length, to be con structed through so vast a wilderness. The route free Charleston, via Vicksburgh, to San Diego is just now the greatest favorite. In all, it will not be of great-length, from ocean to ocean, than 2,400 miles, and 500 miles of that distance are at this moment finished, under contract. Few seem to think that any rouse cross the Mississippi at a point north of Memphis possibly be selected. Heavy snows, greater leads the barrenness of the region through which it traverse, and the more stupendous "cuts," " " bridges, &c., which, it is held, will be incident to be construction of the work from north of that point nish the reasons-at least the ostensible ones

unpopularity. The visit of Mr. Moneypenny, of Ohio, to Concord, undertaken not long since, was occusionally the rumor that Gen. Pierce had changed his mind relative to acceding to the demand for a Cabinet for Sam. Medary, Moneypenny being one of Sam's monitories. He was the candinate of the Medary of the party for their recent nomination for Government well as of the "Softs," with which clique he been identified ever since his connection with Ohio pa itics. The Softs and the Medaryites are now pull-together on local questions, the former having agree to help to build up Medary, and the latter having agreed to change front on all local Bank questions com ing before the Legislature.

The action of the State Convention in laying of the table the resolution indorsing the Baltimore Plants was one of the concessions of the Solts, who are Conmen, to get the votes of the Medaryites for Money ny's nomination. Medill's friends opposed that was and though they were besten on that question, best Melary and Moneypenny on the question of the nomination. The fuse and trouble subsequently by Moneypenny and his friends in the way of ho ous repudiation of the action above referred to, braces simply an effort of Moneypenny to companied defeat of Medill, his successful rival for the to

Gen. Pierce, however, is probably kept well peace by some kind friend of Medill concerning the ins by some kind friend of Medill concerning outs and doubles and turns of the party of Meday, outs and doubles and turns of the party of Meday, Noncypenny, &c. If so, Col. Sam has but a chance, after all, of becoming a Poetmaster Gen

Lobbying in Congress-Case in the Mus.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Trabuse. WASHINGTON, Jan. 30, 182 The Houses will but meet and adjourn to

morrow, Mr. Buel, member from your State, have